## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETS. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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## DOUBLE SHEET. New York, Tuesday, Decem'r 23, 1851,

This Morning's News.

fWe shall doubtless have the Europa's mails to-day, in season to lay the details of the French revolutionary movement before our readers to-morrow morning. We also expect the Baltic every moment, with four day's later advices. That coup d'etat eclipses and overshadows everything : and we share in the general anxiety for further information. Meantime we forbear speculations in the anticipation of facts.

in the Senate, yesterday, Friday of every week was set apart for the consideration of private bills. This will be interesting information to all persons having claims pending before Congress.

Mr. Foote's Compromise resolutions were the occasion of another personal scene, confirming the declaration of Mr. Rhett, that the Senator from Mississippi has had more quarrels, squabbles, and difficulties in the Senate than anybody else. He is a clever man in some things; but there is a screw loose somewhere. Sam Houston having declared that those Compromise resolutions were an impolitic experiment in the Sanate, at this time, General Foote, in a manner, which would have put to the blush the most violent effervescence of the fish market, came cown upon the Senator from Texas. As a specimen of what the little Mississippian can do when he is excited-and he is always excited-we refer the reader to the report of his remarks in another part of this paper. It is a characteristic farewell address for that very inflammatory statesman. When we consider, on the other hand, that General Houston has been a fighting man in his day to some purpose, the coolness and the suavity with which he appears to have borne the assault upon him, are highly commendable.

The resolutions are still the bone of contention. Mr. Clemens, who was elected to the Senate as a Taylor man, but commenced as a Calboun man, and wound up as a good Clay man, is to speak today." It is a matter of some curiosity to know whether he will now turn up a whig or a democrat, er a Union man upon the Georgia platform.

The resolution appointing a committee of the House to wait on Kossuth failed in that body, un-

der the rule requiring a two-thirds vote. Our Albany correspondent informs us that the Caral Board have determined to award the contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and to re. ject all propositions amounting to over \$200,000. large speculators, by dividing the work among about one hundred and fifty contractors. Should this course be carried out, it will meet with the approbation of the people generally.

An extract from a letter dated at Chagres, gives some interesting particulars relative to the terrific sterm which swept over the 1sthmus of Panama on the 5th inst. It appears that upwards of half the town of Cruces was washed a way, and much damage was done to the property of persons belonging to the States.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen, last night, concurred in the resolution of the other Board, to tender to the general government a site for a mint in New York city.

There were three hundred and thirty uve deaths in this city last week-127 adults, and 208 children. The principal causes of demise were as annexed:adammations, 52; various fevers, 45; consumptien, 44; convulsions, 30; dropsy, 19; croup, 14; marasmus, 13; small pox, 16; and congestion of lungs, 9. We observe that a large portion of this mertality was produced by heavy colds. People cannot be too careful-especially during the present changeable weather-in properly securing their chests, throats, &c., against the contraction of colds, which speedily settle upon the lungs, or take the form of inflammations, and carry off the patients almost before there is time to ascertain the nature of the disease.

Kossuth's Style of Oratory-The Secret

of his Success. We have not seen, as yet, any attempt to analyse the oratory of Kossuth, or to account for the success and popularity that have attended his movements both here and in England. It is not his mere elequence nor the cause he advocates that has produced such extraordinary effects. There have been equally elequent men-mere elequent-whose efforts have been failures, when compared with the splendid victories of Kossuth. There have been other causes brought before the American and English public, which were as just, and commanded as much of the sympathy of the human heart, as the cause of Hungary; still, the result has been different. His success is without an example in the history of the world. What is the secret?

We shall endcavor to explain it to our readers, first premising that there is a great deal of humbug, and a vast amount of hollowness, about the Kossuth movements. For instance, there is no reflecting, sensible man who believes that Genin, the hatter, who was the first to give a subscription-and that the large sum of \$1,000 - was influenced by sympathy for Hungary, or admiration for Kossuth. He was doubtless impelled to the act by the same motive that prompted him to pay \$225 for the first ticket to Jenny Lind's first concert in Castle Garden. He did not care more for Jenny Lind, or her singing, than anybody else did; and the seat procured by this ticket was about the worst in the house, and vastly inferier to some which, even in the midst of the furere, only cost \$5. Notoricty was his objectnot more vanity, but a desire to get a good advertisement in the newspapers for his hats. shrewdly calculated that all the journals would publish the fact that Genin, the hatter, had peld such an enormous sum for a ticket to hear a nightingale sing, and that the publication of this fact would bring grist to his mill. He was not mistaken in

his calculation. In the same way now, he is the first in the field to give \$1,000 to Kossuth, just be-cause he expects is will bring him back \$5,000 in the sale of Kessuth hats. A host of dry goods stores and manufacturing establishments have followed the example, in order to have an advertisement inserted free for their wares in all the papers of the Uni-Not on! individuals and firms, but whole parties, have be a dealing with Kossuth as a vast speculation. T e whig committees of the city have given him \$1,000. Does any one imagine that it is because the whig committee have any parti-cular love for Kossuth, or any great anxiety to see Hungary a free and independent republic, that they have presented him with that sum? Is it not given solely with a view to advance the interests of the party, with an eye to the Presidential election, and in order to produce thousands upon thousands of dollars to them in the spoils of victory? The thousand dollar purse was undoubtedly deposited as a nest egg, and in order that it might fructify. Kossuth must be a less sagacious man than we take him for, if he regards one half of the adulation he has received as sincere, or esteems one-fourth of the contributions as the free-will offerings of patriot hearts upon the altar of liberty. On the contrary, he must see that they are evidences of calculating selfishness on the part of the donors.

But this does not altogether account for the success of Kossuth He has in him powerful elements of popularity, else cunning traders and shrewd party politicians would not invest their capital in the Hungarian Loan Fund. He can command success; and the very fact of so much hypocritical homage being rendered to him, is the best proof of it. If there is hypocrisy, there is also sincerity; and Louis Kossuth's oratory is a living reality. It does move men's souls, and the souls of women, too, and kindles the fire of a holy zeal, almost amounting to fanaticism, in the hearts of the Protestant clergy of all denominations; while the silent hostility of the Catholic clergy, and the open denunciation of the man and his designs by such a dignitary of the church as Archbishop Hughes, furnish additional proofs of the vast power that the Hungarian chief wields over the human mind. What is the cause?

The cause of Kossuth's success is just the same as the cause of the success of Jenny Lind. It is not because the Swede is a greater vocalist than others, that she has brought so much money, but rom her originality. Her style of singing was a ew thing in the world-it was unique. There was nothing exactly like it before. It was a perfect curiosity. Kossuth is undoubtedly a great orator; but there have been greater oraters; and it is not so much that he transcends other men in eloquence, as that his style is a novelty—it is not English or A merican. It is Hungarian, and of an eastern hue, and therefore comes upon us with a peculiar freshness. never had the opportunity of hearing an able Hungarian orator in our own language before; if we had, probably the effect of Kossuth's speeches would not be half so great. We have been informed by intelligent Hungarians, that as an orator, Kossuth is regarded by his own countrymen as inferior to many other distinguished men whom the revolutionary struggle in Hungary brought to the surface. But his character, his sagacity, and the persecutions he has endured, have combined with his undoubtedly great powers as a public speaker, to give him the high position which he attained in that nation. What are the peculiarities of his style?

They are to be found in the language of

the Bible-sublime in its simplicity, touching in its pathes, and beautiful in its imagery. How different is the Eastern eloquence of the Bible from that of European writings! It goes direct to the heart, and captivates the imagination. The Prophet Isaiah and Saint Paul are rototypes of the oratory of Kossuth; and this is one reason why religious Protestants, who are so familiar with the Scriptures, are attracted by his style-it is so like that of the book they most prize. The effects produced by the preaching and the writings of St. Paul, who had the gift of tongues in a wonderful degree, are very similar to the results of Kossuth's preaching, both in England and in this country. St. Paul was a 'Hebrew of the Hebrews." His mother tongue was Hebrew; but he could also speak the Greek and Latin languages, and be powerfully eloquent in both. His great triumphs were in the Greek language. Kossuth possesses the gift of tengues. His mastery over the English language, and the effects he produces by it, are among the greatest marvels of the age. The Hungarian language is unlike any other in Europe-it is purely Eastern. The modeanf thought are Eastern; and when these are arrayed in an English dress, the effect is novel and attractive. His words are pl tures, dazzling the brain and arresting the attention, while his argument thus gains an entrance into the understanding. His style combines, in a very high degree, great logical power with brilliant imagination and extreme simplicity. He is at once a poet and a philosopher, an orator, a logician, and a statesman. He possesses a fertile invention-hence the great variety in his compositions. Nothing can be more different than his farewell address to the ladies, and some of his political speeches. Yet the same vein of Eastern thought is traced through them all. It is well known that his favorite poet is the Bard of Erin-Thomas Moore-to whom he has been attracted by "Lalla Rookh"-a poem entirely Eastern in its subject. language and style. Even his modest boast of himself, that there never was a man in the world who desired to do so much good as he, unnoticed and unobserved, like the violet which diffuses its odor unseen, is peculiarly Eastern.

But while Kossuth is almost, he is not altogether, hastern. With an Eastern imagination and mode of thought and expression, his reasoning faculties possess the vigor and strength of Northern Europe. It is this rare combination that makes him what

His elecution is admirable. It is not like the noisy babbling of a shallow brook, but the majes tic, smooth flow of a deep river. The six column speech-his great speech at the Corporation ban quet-would have fatigued most of our public peakers, and they would have probably tired their audience to death in the delivery; but he kept the even tenor of his way, delivering the end just as well as the beginning. He did not weary either imself or his hearers, and it was remarked that he did not take even a drink during the two hours and a half he was occupied in giving such graceful and impressive utterance to this masterplece of human eloquence. Combined with these great elements of popular oratory, Kossuth possesses a most amazing impromptu tact, which never deserts him, and is always sure to lend a charm to his words, and sometimes to produce even an electrical

We have thus accounted for the secret of Kossuth's popular triumphs on both sides the Atlantic, and have afforded a clue to what seems so mysterious to many who regard the Magyar Chief rather as a demi god than a man of like feelings and passions with themselves.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS .- This evening will be held the elections in the several wards and Congressional districts in this city, for delegates to the conventions which are to choose delegates to the next National Convention, and also to elect a General Committee and ward committees. We hope the democracy will show their hands at these meetings. The New York whige are all for Scott, and nobody else. There is no necessity fer any further disclosures on their part. Let, then, the democrats indicate their man, whether it is Butles, or Cass, or Buchanan, or any of the small fry. ollow the example of Mr. Feeks. The last two Presidential elections were decided by the vote of New York. Her voice will be potential in the next. Let the democrate speak out who they are for, and what-whether it is the old doctrine of neutrality, or the new non-intervention of Hoseuth,

THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND THE APPROACE No CRISIS.—There is a prospect that the prompt fearless, energetic, and successful comp d'etat of Louis Napoleon may preserve the peace of Europe. There is this prospect; but there is also the prospect still before us of a wide-spread and exterminating comtinental war. Our government and our people are virtually committed, by official acts and popular manifestations, to the republican side of the con versy, and to Kossuth's policy of "political, mate rial, and financial aid" to the great cause of the liberals of all Europe. There is also the prospect of the complete commitment of the governmen the doctrine of active intervention before another year is over, through the operation of popular seatiment upon the Presidential election of 1852.

Now, in the event of a general war in Europ and in the contingent event of the participation the United States in the struggle, our field of action will be upon the salt water. The Mediterranean and the Black Sea will open a fine field for aggressive operations against the despots of Naples, Austria, and Russia-a fine field for the employment of a fleet of one hundred vessels of war The question, then, is suggested, how are we prepared te meet this demand in the event! A strong fleet will be indispensable to protect itself, for a small fleet would be captured or annihilated What, then, is our equipment for this European contest?

According to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, the following constitute the forces of our

available squadrons in active service :-

In addition to these, we have some half a dozen other steamers of the first class, including several being fitted out for sea, and some fifteen or twenty additional sailing vessels, in commission or in ordi-

This is our peace establishment. 'In case of an aggressive war against this republic, a hundred steamers, and an innumerable fleet of sailing vessels, could be got in readiness for active service in less than six months. We have the vis inertia for a successful defence against the combined powers of the world, on land or sea. But, for immediate action, upon a scale commensurate with the requirements of a general European war, we are in a bad way, even for the protection of our own commerce

Our peace establishment is insufficient for the duty of competent protection to our world-wide, and constantly increasing, commercial marine. Two small steamers for the African coast, for example, would be more efficient in suppressing the slave trade than five sailing vessels upon that station. The Secretary of the Navy recommends an addition of small steamers to the service, as best adapted for entering shallow bays, creeks, harbors, or suspicious inlets, as necessity may require. And we think it is easy of demonstration that one small steamer is better than the lumbering hulk of a frigate, except for stand-still defensive purposes; as, for example, where a ship may be placed in the narrow channel of a river to keep guard. Two small steamers of five guns can be made more effective than one large one of ten guns in any way. Mr. Graham is, therefore, pursuing what may be reasonably considered the wisest policy, in recommending an increase to the navy by the addition of a competent number of small steamers to the active peace establishment. During the last twelve months, the presence of a steamer or two within striking distance of the ports of Central America, on both sides, might have curtailed the outrages of British agents in that quarter, and prevented the late insult to the American flag at Greytown. And the same may be said of certain bold enterprises of the British on the coast of Brazil and Buenos Ayres. A few war steamers for some time past have been sadly needed at that important station, in maintaining the rights of our commerce, as well as in cutting off the illicit African slave traffic under the

Assuming that the general peace of 1851 will be continued, our effective navy is altogether inefficient-in active steamers especially-for the protec-tion of our vast commerce all over the globe, and the maintenance of at least equal privileges of trade with friendly powers that are possessed by England and France. But assuming that there is the immi nent hazard of a general European convulsion, and that there is a very manifest probability of our being involved in it, upon the destrine of active intervention, our present naval establishment is too fence.

Peace or war, our navy should be promptly strengthened by a liberal supply of small steamers, especially for the Mediterranean stations; but in view of the contingency of war, not only should Congress attend more liberally to this essential preparation for action, but they should act wisely in acting without delay. In peace prepare for war; at all events, prepare for the necessities of peace. We want more steamers in the naval service. The advantages which they will secure to our commercial interests will soon repay their cost to the treasury. Let the wise heads of Congress turn their attention to this subject. If we are going to declare war, we must be armed; if not, we must at least be able to

THE PILGRIM FATHERS-A YANKEE MONOPOLY. -The address of Mr. Hillard, last night, in commemoration of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock. was, of course, a great thing for their descendants. We have no doubt the glorification will be " done to a turn" to-night, at the festival at the Astor House. But it is time the merits of this Yankee monopoly of the first white settlements were examined into. Mrs. Hemans, an English lady of a highly poetic imagination, in her poem to the Puritan fathers, says-

"Ay, call it hely ground,
The spot where first they trod;
They left unstained what there they found—
Freedom to worship God."

which is good poetry, but very bad history. Let the poor Quakers and the witches of Salem answer. The fact is, that so far from establishing religious freedom, the Puritans were a hardshelled community, and they established one of the most arbitrary and despotic little oligarchies that ever existed, and the traces of it remain in New England to this day. Nor were the Pilgrim Fathers the pioneer white settlers of the united colonies, by a long shot. The settlement of Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1607, was a little in advance of the landing of the Northern Pilgrims of 162); and though the Virginia Cavaliers established the Church of England, there was far more of religious toleration among them than in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. And how infinitely superior in manly chivalry, and generous, high-spirited, selfsacrificing devotion appears the character of the renowned Captain John Smith, in contrast with the puritanical, Indian-killing Captain Miles Standish But, again-on the score of religious freedom, it

was the Catholic Lord Baltimore, and his Catholic Pilgrims in the Dove and the Ark, who, at St. Mary's, in the State of Maryland, thoroughly introduced the doctrine into the American colonies of England. But while the principle was declared as a law of the colony, that there should be "freedom to worship God," they were compelled to fight to make it good against the designs of their neigh-

Thus, it appears, that while on the point of pelority the first Virginia settlement was thirteen years in advance of the Plymouth colony, the Maryland colony of St. Mary's, on the other hand, takes away all the glory from the Paritims, with egard to religious freedom. They fall behind the read bottomed Rubblerbeckers of New York be his respect. We trust that the orginiary and largianders, and the designments of our policies vindicate the trails of history."

KOSSUTH-THE THEATRES-THE MAGICIANS, AND THE ANSKIA .-- While Kossuth was leeturing in New York, there was nothing else. It was all Kossuth. It was a drag at the theatres-the Opera was starved out, except on the Kossuth night-and dancers, and singers, and magicians and angels, were dispersedall dispersed-by Kossuth. With his departure, the drama, the ballet, the epera, and the soirées magiques, will all be restored and revived. It is like the restoration after a revolution. We shall have it all the livelier from the interregnum. They will come out into rel'ef, like the hills off Sandy Hook, or the imperial chateau of the Emperor of Coney Island, after a thick fog, and we shall have a good timetheatres, and operas, and concerts, and magicians, and angels, and all.

Catherine Hayes, who has been flitting about the country like a lost Pleiad, commences another series of three concerts, at Metropolitan Hall, this evening. It is to be hoped that her share of the proceeds will retrieve, in a measure, the fleecing operations connected with her former highly success ful concerts in this city-successfal in everything except a fair division of the funds; and it is also to be hoped that, with the evacuation of the Hungarian exile, the sweet "exile from Erin" will be received with undiminished enthusiasm. And we do trust and pray that the Irish Directory will first account for those \$40,000 for the liberation of Ireland. (of which Archbishop Hughes put down a cool five hundred,) and then undertake the solution of the mysterious cold-water benefit to Father Mathew. Justice to Father Mathew, justice to Miss Hayes, justice to poor old Ireland, requires that all this

should be done. Jenny Lind is next advertised for several farewell concerts at Metropolitan Hall. She has been enjoying herself amazingly during the last six months-subliming it at Niagara, or rusticating in the country, hither and thither—a nightingale en-larged—singing now and then, for the mere love of it, and for benevolent objects, and a little pin money. Fortunate under Barnum, and successful without him, we may safely anticipate a touch of the old enthusiasm at her concert, on the last day but one of the present year.

Lola Montez, lacking only the sanctification of the church and a pair of wings, to make her a com-plete angel-Lois Montez-the bright-eyed Lola, the piquant, witty, handsome, and sparkling Lolawill, also, with the departure of Kossuth, come out, like the moon emerging from a total eclipse in a clear sky, and the more brilliant from the late obscuration. She will open her American campaign at the Broadway, in some of those peculiar dances which attracted so much the admiration of connoisseurs and amateur in Munich, in France, and in Spain. If she fails in the dance, she is a politician, s statesman, a liberal, a republican, and an exile, all the way from her lamented Bavaria-the dear old pet of a king, and her Jes itical enemies- who drove her out of the country, and into the arms of a good-for-nothing husband of the English Horse Guards. She has a cause to advocate. She is an exile-a beautiful exile-and she can carry all before her in a series of lectures, on the broad repub-

lican platform of a dollar or two per head. But the magicians return simultaneously with the angels, with the removal of the overshadowing Hungarian lion. Anderson, the Wizard of the North, and M'Allister, the Wisard of the South, and both Scotchmen, are back again. They intend to operate by the witchcraft of sleight-of-hand experiments, while the two vocalists are bewitching the dear people with their " most sweet voices." and while Lola is drawing down the house with the witchery of her feet, and those sparkling bright eyes. All three of these particular stars, it is said, are Irish; for, we are informed, that as good luck would have it, Jenny Lind was born in the city of Cork. With a vast variety of other amusements, including operas, theatres, minstrels, and panoramas, how can we fail, with the addittonal attractions of three Irish angels and two Scotch magicians? As Koseuth says, there is no such word as fail.

POSTAL REPURM-THE DIFFICULTY AND THE REMEDY .- We present to our readers, to-day, a long but very able article on the subject of Post Office reform. It is written by a gentleman who was for several years connected with the Post Office Department in Washington, under the Postmaster General, and who thoroughly understands the workings of our present imperfect system.

The great difficulty in the way of postage reform has been the want of knowledge and information of the Post Office system, as it has been conducted that time answered all the purposes and wants of the country, would not do now, when we are a na-tion of some twenty-five millions of people. The postage reform agitators of the present day overlook this important point. All they want is cheap postage, and all that the agitators have aimed at s simply a reduction of postage. This is not the only thing that is required. We want postal reform-not in the rates of postage alone, but in the internal management of the whole Post Office system in Washington. The article which we publish to day takes this in hand, exhibits the defects of the present system, and points out the remedy. This is what is wanted. It is an easy matter to call public meetings and pass resolutions calling upon Congress to reduce the rates of postage ; but that has nothing to do with postal reform. Instead of covering the whole ground, and dealing with the errors and abuses of our present system, the agitators of cheap postage do not go beyond a reduction of postage. They do not pretend to break the crust, and penetrate into the rottenness of our postal system. All they do is to cry out lustily for cheap postage. There they stop; and for doing this, which is, in reality, nothing at all, they want the public to consider them as benefactors of their species.

The views and suggestions contained in the article which we publish, are well worthy of serious consideration by Congress, and by the people. According to the expose which it gives of the internal working of the present system, reforms are absolutely necessary in the manner of keeping account, and in the transportation, distribution, and delivery departments. The proposition to establish a Gene ral Post Office, with State officer, county officer, and special or sub-offices, throughout the country, is an admirable one. So, too, is the proposition to organize a money-order department in our post office sys-That plan operates very beneficially in England. Beside being of great convenience to the public, it is a source of considerable revenue. There is no reason why it should not be adopted in the United States.

We might enumerate many more points in the article to which we refer; but it is unnecessary. A perusal of it will satisfy every one that we can have no postal reform until our present system is thoroughly reviewed and thoroughly changed. fact, a new system must be adopted. We do not ask the precent Postmaster General to reflect on the suggestions now put forth, for he is incapable of understanding them; but we call upon Congress to look into them, and before they adjourn, to give us a post office system equal to the wants of the country, in Hea of the precent rotten and cor-

Frasen Family.-The first entertainment of this family was given last evening. The attendance was thin, but the vecalization of the two daughters was excellent. They sang several beautiful meledies, and were accompanied by the father and cons on the plane, and first and second violin. The "Brace O'Da quither," "Lest Roce of Summer," "Ye Banks and Brace O'Bounds Doop," and other beautiful selections were rendered with sweetness and harmony. They give another con-

Dr. Kinner, and the Gather Lour.—It is stone that he Richel has not will considerable some at the West and that the run is \$1,00 are been theretied at Cleveland: \$8100 at Fistings; and Since at Chainpath. Estiajo has given him \$1,000, or

Kossuth and Kinkel .- The aggregate of subscriptions and contributions to the cause of Hungary, in this city, does not fall short of \$25,000 already. That speaks well for the "material and financial aid" demanded towards the great work of Hungarian independence. It is a good beginning, and we devoutly beseech all concerned to remember the Slievegammon mystery, and keep a clean set of books. At the same time, Dr. Kinkel, with his German National Loan, is getting on splendidly with the Germans of the West, having collected, as we understand, the comfortable little sum of \$30,000, towards the regeneration of Germany. The Italians, however, are ahead of them all, Mazzini having already, it is said, raised a loan of two millions; a large portion of which was, no doubt, from Italians in the United States. A few weeks, a few days, or even a few hours, may decide whether there is any use in making further revolutionary collections or not. It is well, however, to have the supplies. Let, then, the friends of Germany and Hungary-of Kinkel and Kossuth-of "God and liberty"-come up to the rescue, and down with the

The Italian Opera.

was performed at the Astor place Opera House, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the house was filled with a fashionable audience. The performance was completely successful. The four principal singers, Steffanone as Alice, Boslo as Isabella, Bettini as Robert, and Marini as Bertram, constituted a powerful cast, and acquitted themselves each with great éclat. Though the character of Alice is not so well suited to the genius of Steffanone as some others that she represents in opera, she made numerous excellent points. Her greatest defect appeared to be a want of tendernees and pathos, but her singling was admirable. Ever true to the music, the rich, full tones of her delicious voice amply compensated for any deficiency in the acting, arising not from her own fault, but from nature, which, while it has endswed her with great power for deeply tragic characters, has denied her the delicate susceptibility necessary for the perfect rendering of such a rôle as that of Alice. Yet even in the acting, she made some palpable hite. Boeio, who lacks the force of Steffanone, is possessed of a voice delightfully sweet and pleasing. In the seduction scene of the fourth act, her singing and acting were both exquisitely beautiful. It was, indeed, a triumph. The cavatina, "Roberto, of to the adoro," was and Marini as Pertram, constituted a powerful cast, and tion scene of the fourth act, her singing and acting were both exquisitely beautiful. It was, indeed, a triumph. The cavatina, "Roberto, c to the adoro," was one of the sweetest gems we ever heard. At the end of the act, she was called before the curtain to receive the special plaudits of the audience Marini looked and acted the part of Bertram with great fidelity; but the polished artist Bettini was pre-emineutly successful in all he did; and the audience did not fail to recognise his various triumphs. Their applause was as judicious as it was enthusiastic. On the whole, this opera afforded a most agreeable musical treat. At the fail of the curtain, the house continued to applaud till Steffance, Bettini, Marini and Maretzek came forward, and received those marks of approbation which generally follow a successful performance.

City Intelligence.

native of Germany.

Sudden Draffi.—An inquest was held yesterday by Alderman Conklin, at No. 69 Greenwich street, on the bedy of an unknown man, aged about 55 years, who expired suddenly yesterday morning, in a fit of palsy. The deceased was about five feet eight inches in height, dark complexion, with black moustache and beard, he was dressed in light brown cassimere pantaloons, block cloth sack coat, and black freck cost. He was a boarder at the above named house, where he had been but one day, and the landlord did not know his name. Verdict accordingly.

en the body, and a vertice of the body, and a vertice of the body, and a vertice of the above establishment, she was violently precipitated to the ground, and severely injured, by her bead coming in contact, while falling, with some part of the building. A concursion of the brain was produced, and the scalp extensively lacested. Medical aid was immediately procured, the wound was dressed, and the case otherwise prescribed for. The lady has somewhat improved, and was yesterday taken to her residence in this city.

tinction of the debt of the church.

Horning Departure—A woman, named Burks, was discovered, on Sunday night, in a building situated in the rear of 20 James street in a gross state of intexication, hing on the floor, with a child beside her, and the corpse of another lying near her. The police took the woman and the children to the station house. The living one was sent to the Aimr House, and Alderman Oskiley held an inquest an the deceased child, when the jury rendered a verdict of death from want and exposure.

Dancers or Skatusc.—A lad named James Murphy was drowned in Gowanus Creek on Sunday, by breeking through the ice while skating.

Pire in a School.—Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in public school No. 3, at the corner of Hadson and Grove streets, in the ceiling, by one of the teachers. He sent the children out to play, and easily put out the fire.

The Kessuth Light Gusrd and the Beale Guard made their annual target excursion yesterday. They looked exceedingly well.

Transite Guards, Cart. William Fowler.—This well-known compa, y, named in honor of J M Trimble, Eq., the architect, made their second annual target excursion, acc mpanied by Adkin's Brass Band, to Start's Fire Mile House. Their prince, which were numerous, were won by the following superior marksmen, viz —Silver gobiet, won by J. O'biara; silver cup. D. C Gardner; set silver spoens. Capt. Fowler; set silver spoens. J. McDowall; gold pencil case. J. Fitzsimm.ms; fire dollar hat, S. Hammill; ton of coal. G V. Stevens; silver medal. J. Kennedy; five dollar hat, Robert Taylor; fire dollar hat, J. G. Coeper; five dollar hat, S. Dalley.

Breoklyn City Intalligence.

p-littons.

Materiany Excussions.—The Fort Green Guard, Captain
E. Faldwin proceeded to Jamaios, yesterday, for target
gractice. Notwithstanding the indemency of the weather,
they enjoyed a lively time, and returned home about
seven o'clock in the evening, with a well perforated larget, all highly gratified, with the day's proceedings.
They numbered about thirty, six moniects, and were no
composited by the Errocklyn Cornet Band.

Face Constant On Sciences (See See

companied by the Brooklyn Cornet Band.

Fatal Casharty.—On Saturday afternoon last, a laborer, in the employ of the Atlantic Dock Company, named Michael McGuire, was fatally injured by having one of his lest crushed in the machinery of an elevater for history grain. He was immediately convoyed to the City Hopita, but, in consequence of the savere nature of his injuries, the amputation of his kind was deemed necessary from the effects of which he aboutly after expired.

Last evening the grand opera of "Robert the Devil"

Falling from a Church Strefte, and Killed.—Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, three men, named Charles Moore, Henry Brown, and John Henry, were engaged in erecting a scaffolding upon the steeple of the church in Sixth street, between the Second and Third arenues, and by some accident one of the uprights broke, which precipitated Brawn and Henry to the ground below. Brown was picked up, and conveyed to the Seventeenth ward station-house, where he expired in a few minutes, from the injuries received. Henry was taken to the hospital with a broken thigh and other injuries, which it is believed will cause his death Moore, when the scaffolding broke, luckly seized hold of a window, and saved himself. Brown was a single man, but Henry has a wife and family residing at No. 80 Lewis street, Alderman Conclelin held an inquest on the body and a verdict was rendered secondingly. The deceased was a native of Germany.

Supressed Suicide by Drowning.—An unknown wo-man, who was supposed to be an emigrant, jumped or fell off the pier, foot of Franklin street, into the North river, and was drowned before assistance could be effec-tually rendered. Alderman Chapman held an inquest en the body, and a verdict was rendered of death by drowning.

Labins' Fare, Brocklyn.—The ladies connected with the Middle Dutch Church, Brooklyn, prepare to hold a sir, to-day, and to morrow afternoon and evening, at 1.95 Atlantic street the income to be applied to the ex-tinction of the debt of the church.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Irish laborer named James Brennen, was killed on Eaturday afternoon by being buried beneath an embankment while excavating at Bergen Hill, on the line of Smith street. This is the third person that has lost his life from the same causes in that locality within a few months past.

Brooklyn City Intalligence.

The Submer of Suprivers Baconars were Water—At the meeting of the Common Council, last evening, the committee to whom was referred the subject of supplying Brooklyn with water, submitted their report, accompanied by the reporte of Wm. J. Mealpine, and J. B. Jervis, Esqua, civil engineers who have, during the past season, made explorations and surveys, with a view of ascertaining the fastibility of bringing water from the rivers and springs, which abound on the island, for the use of the city. The report of the engineers contemplates as the most feasible plan the collection of a number of streams of water, which discharge into Jamaies and Hempstead Bays, on the city of the rear of the highest lands, east of the nearest to the central part of the city—the water to be elevated into a reservoir on Prospect Hill, by mechanical power and from theme distributed in the usual manner. The report shows that a supply of 28.00,000 gailons delty may be citalized from these courses, and sy thruststeen miles of Fullton ferry. An additional supply may be obtained by extending the conduit further down the island. The water has been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, and pronounced to be of excellent quality. They prepose a receiver on Prospect Hill, explais of hoof the plan submitted, and recommend that \$2,000,000. The committee approve of the general cutilize of the plan submitted, and recommend that \$2,000,000. The committee he proper of the general cutilize of the plan submitted, and recommend that 1.500 copies of the pan submitted, and recommend that the quality. Further, that if approved by the people for their approval. Further, that if approved by the people for their approval. Further, that if approved by the people for their approval. Further, that if approved by the people for their approval. Further, that if approved by the people for their approval. Further, that if approved by the people for their approval. Further, that if approved by the people for their approval. Further, that if approved by th

SECCION OF A MAN CHANGED WITH MURDER -

Success of a Man Changer with Murroun .—
The Neurale Aftertion gives the following from a letter dated at Menut Helly (N. ). Dec. 10-20 let is reported that fracy Stockton, who was indicted for the management of their store. No as Brendway, on Monday night reported that fracy Stockton, who was indicted for the management of Henry Hid, may, at the last term of the Buttington Court, committed ensields this morning about eight o ricele. By shooting himself with a gun. The charge want in at the right cide, and he died almost immediately. It will be treatheded by your renders that a fixed was intended on the management of the last terms of our court, the return of the jurge, was quarked, at the instance of Stockton's central. He was like in the return in the jurge. The like is the store and another projection, for ing was very much chainst him, his counsel strained by the last term an action projection. The magnifical the neutron him he pleaded not rearry nerve to put the case off, and only specceded by quarter to put the case off, and only specceded by quarter to put the case off, and only specceded by quarter to put the case off, and only specceded by the first the required.

The Annual Visit of the Commissioners of Emigration to Ward's Island.

Although the weather was very stormy, the Con ioners of Emigration, and several members elect of the norning, at the office in Chambers street, for the purpose of vigiting Ward's Island. At eleven o'clock they wong on board a steamboat, and arrived at Ward's Island. about noon. They were received by Mr. Joseph Wester-field, warden, Doctor Williams, and the medical staff various departments by Doctor Williams, and everything appeared in admirable order. The first place visited was the infant school department, in which some three hundred children are educated-this number does not include all the children on the island, but merely those who are healthy or old enough to attend. The washhouse was the place next in order. This department was viewed with great interest, as the work accompl in one day is truly wonderful. Nason, Walworth & Co.'s patent rotary washing machine is used, and by its great five hundred persons can be washed in one day. In the second story, immediately over the wash-In the second story, immediately over the wash-house, is the drying-room, which centains the distern which supplies the water for washing, and which also supplies the bath house. The drying room is heated by the steam of the washing machine, and is capable of drying five bundred pieces at the same time. The next place visited was the ward appointed for sick children, but the number at present is about thirty-four, the majority of them being rick with fevers. The Commissioners then proceeded to the storeroom, which is in assparate building from the above, and is well supplied with all kinds of provisions suitable for the inner man, quantities of elothing, boots and shoes, &c., for the outer. The bakehouse adjoins the storeroom, and is a spacious room, well adapted for the purpose. It contains three evens, each one being capable of baking as many as two-hundred and sixty-five loaves; the consumption generally is about thirteen hundred loaves per day. From the takehouse the Commissioners proceeded to irspect the ward for pregnant women, the lying-in ward, and the ward for onvalescent women. Some objections were made by one of the visiter as to the propriety of inspecting this department.

The hospital was next visited. It is a frame building, and is divided into separate departments; some wardsowing devoted solely to the treatment of optimine diseases, others to severe diseases of females, and the prescriptions in one day. The Commissioners next inspected a number of shanties appropriated to sick emigrants, of both sexes. The shanties were the last places inspected after which, the Commissioners, visiters, and the principal officials of the island, adjourned to the Superintendent's bouse, where an ample collation was prepared for their retreatment Mr. Julian C. Verglanck, Fresident

attending the establishment of Ward's Island 3 a place of refuge, five years ago.

Doctor Williams, Head Physician of the island, there rose and read the following statistics relative to the number of emigrants received and discharged from Ward's Island, births and deaths, &c.:—

Number in institution on 31st August, 1550. 1,475.

Admissions since Aug. 31, 1850, to Nov. 29, 1851. 14,378.

Births. 665

Number remaining in institution on Nov. 29, 1851. 1,915

Number remaining in institution on Nov. 29, 1851. 1, 915
After reading and commenting on the above. Doctor
Williams remarked that under the new medical system
the deaths were thirteen per cent less than on the old
system. Before sitting down, be proposed "The Legislature of New York;" and Mr. Sow returned thanks ina short speech; and at its conclusion, gave "America—
May she ever be the home of the oppressed of all nations."
Mr. Dinco., President of the Irish Bociety, here rose
and stated that he had always been opposed to the present system pursued by the medical staff on the island,
and that the system was also opposed by the Irish peopic of New York. He (Mr. Dillon) believed that many
of the doctors who have charge of the parients on the
island are in every way qualified for the important duties
they have to perform; but those doctors or qualified do
not reside on the island, and in their absence the charge
devolves upon a number of young and inexperienced medical students. That these students are in the habit of
experimenting on the lives of those poor singrants, and
that many deaths are caused by their malpractice, are
facts beyond a doubt. Mr. Dillon would there protest
against such conduct on the part of the Medical Board;
and he called on Mr. Ferdinand Karok, President of the
German Bociety, to support him in his protest. The gentieman thus called upon rose and expressed his concurrece in Mr. Dillon's sentimen's. At the conclusion of
Mr. Dillon's remarks, Mr. Minturn gave as a toat, "The
Ten Governors of the Alms house." One of the Governor
returned thanks on behalf of his collesigues, and proposed.
"The Health of Mr. James, Matron of
the Island." Numerons other toasts were drank, and
several speeches were made.

At six o'clock P. M., the Commissioners and visiters
returned to the steamboat; but owing to the low tide,
they did not resolt the feet until the learn of the part of the conclusion of
the leand to the televant of the conclusion of the conclusion of the conclusion of the conclusio

returned to the steamboat; but owing to the low tid they did not reach the city until a late hour.

Marine Affairs.

STEAMSHIP BROTHER JONATHAN. - A paragraph was unintentionally published in our paper yesterday stating that the eteamship Brother Jonathan had put into 4 P. M of the let inst, and the Georgia left Chagres on the morning of the 10th, thus leaving but eight days for the Brother Jonathan to arrive at Jamaica, and the schooner that is said to have carried the news to reach Chagres, which is much too short a time for it to be done in. The report was, probably, honestly thought to be true by the party from whom we received it; but it would regarding a rival, to exercise a little care. A compari son that the above rumor was unfounded lines of every kind are generally too ready to give cre-dence to reports unfavorable to competitors.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamships Paniel Webster and El Dorado, departed yesterday afternoon, the former for San Juan, and the latter for Chagres. They both carry a very large number of passengers, where names with the found in another column.

Launchen.—At Canton, Md 14th inst. by Messra. Hunt & Wagner, a ship of 814 tons, called the Commentary, owned by several Baltimore gentlemen, and intended for a Liverpool trader, to be commanded by Capt. Geo. A. Hooper.

Geo. A. Hooper.

Police Intelligence.

Prempt Arrest of a Gang of Burgary-Scenery of the Stalen Property-Benefit of a Dog.—Verteckay morning efficers Stillweil and Jones, of the Lighth ward police, succeeded in pouncing upon a gang of young burglars named Levi Deate, Joreph Smith, William Lee, Richard Malone, and James Malone, aged from eighteen bears, when the efficers secured at their rendervous situated at No. 455% Greenwich street, located in the attie of that house.

The circumstances attending their arrest and the crimewith which they are charged, will be elicited by the following facts, as detailed before Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth ward police, who, with the officers under his command, are deserving of much praise for the very efficient and prampt manner adopted in the detection and arrest of the midnight burglars.

It appears that, on Sunday night, the premises No. 102 Righth areans, occupied by Mr. Ernest Greenfield as a enfectionary store, the family residing up stairs, ware traced by the prisoners, who forced open the cellar door, pared through the ceilar and kitchen to the entry next to the store, stealing therefrom the following money—\$5 in opported in a \$20 gold piece, three one doilar gold pieces. \$110 in bank bills, and about \$11 in sliver coin; also a silver watch and a pistol—valued in al. at \$152—the property of Mr. Greenfield. As soon as the family arcain the morning, the robbery was discovered, and much surprise was manifested respecting the quietness of a savage watch dog. which was placed in the cellar be surprise was manifested respecting the quietness of savage watch dog, which was placed in the cellar guard the premises. No noise was heard from the do whose alleance, arrange to say ultimately was the meanifest of the premises to say ultimately was the meanifest of the premise of the premi guard the premises. No noise was heard from the dog-whose slience, strange to ray, ultimately was the means of detecting the burglars, in the following manner:— The dog was known to be very savage, and would not permit any stranges to enter the premises, and from the quietness on this occasion, Mr. Greenfield very naturally supposed that the robbers must have been some per-sons known to the dog, or he would have made an airm. Accordingly, on reflection, Mr. Greenfield sur-pected that James Maione, one of the priseners, who had-been discharged from his employment about two week-since, was concerned in the burglary. These facts were detailed to the above named officers, who, after a persevering exacts for Maions, found him, with the other priseners, at their rendervous in Greenwich, street. Thus the suspicion was clearly made out, and the silence of the dog accounted for, the animal be-ter well accounted with Maione, and therefore. persevering search for Maione, found other prisoners, at their rendervous street. Thus the respicion was closed and the alence of the dog accounted for, ing well acquainted with Maione a under his commans on entering the promit dog although in this not alarm the family of the commission of the crime, by stiente was the means of intection as it placed in the guilty parties. On the arrest of the a the officers found on the person of Levy bank bills, three doilars in silver, and it yield. On Richard Maione wave found a soft in hann bills two dellars in gold, at and fifty-three cents in silver. This money leather pecket book. In the room was followed in instructions cents in copper cells. leather pecket book. In the room was found four deliars and minety six cents in copper colors a complete set of burgiar's fools was found secreted under the floor; two pistols and other articles used by burgiars, together with cards of various merchants, when they possibly intended to paya visit to fusing the holiday. The young request who appared to take the affair with perfect menchalance, were conveyed before Justice Modrath, when air Greenfeld appeared and identified the money and property recovered from the burgiars as his property. The magnetrate committed all the accused parties to prison to answer the charge. The property has been all recovered by the poice.

The Business Circus Care - Verticalay the Inventors.

The Branching Crime Car - Yesterday, the Investiga-tion respecting the Shormalary charge pending against John E Brand and Hubert Brancemburger, for Strang-their store. No to Brendway, on Monday night a week sign was continued. Several witnesses has been standing-old in the matter.